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and pearlshes—in Ireland on the two former, and on tobacco. Besides these, and an additional duty on hemp, we are to have no fresh taxes in this country. The one on tobacco will be severely felt by the poor. Ireland has borrowed $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions, but England becomes security for $4\frac{1}{2}$, and for this boon great credit is taken for liberality, while the fact really is that from the failure in the duties on the imports of last year, and the unproductiveness of the new taxes, this country manifests that it is incapable of bearing additional taxation at present, or that new taxes could be laid on with any prospect of increasing the revenue. The duty on cotton-wool will be severely felt both in Great Britain and Ireland, in the present depressed state of the cotton manufacture*. But it is a continuation of the unwise policy, which produced the orders in council. In the eagerness to annoy neutrals, great injury may be done to our manufacturing interests.

The Duke of York has been restored to the office of Commander in Chief. It is to be regretted that the Prince Regent has contravened that popular sentiment which occasioned the Duke formerly to resign after the investigation of his conduct in parliament. But such often is the effect of the intrigues of courts, and of the compromises for gaining support. How often is honour thus bartered!

* We hear the duty on cotton-wool is abandoned.

The following subscription has been received since our last for PETER FINNERTY.
Richard Talbot.....10s.

DOCUMENTS.

SMITH, MAYOR.

A Common Council, holden in the Chamber of Guildhall of the city of London, on Thursday the 2d, Day of May, 1811.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the freedom of this city be present-

ed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in testimony of the deep and grateful sense entertained by this court of his public virtues, and amiable and endearing qualities; of the purity of his constitutional principles, exemplified by his unvaried attachment to the rights and liberties of the people; of his exalted forbearance and moderation during the whole of his Royal Father's afflicting indisposition; and of his rare self-denial in refusing to increase the national expenditure, by any temporary addition to his state and dignity as Prince Regent; thus practically illustrating the union which must ever exist between the feelings of a great and patriot Prince, and the happiness of a free and loyal people.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That his Royal Highness be requested to honour this city by his acceptance of the said freedom.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the copy of the said freedom be presented to his Royal Highness in a box of British Heart of Oak.

WOODTHORPE.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Declaration of the Livery of London, May 3d, 1811, at the public Dinner.

"That towards the close of the unjust and calamitous war with our fellow-subjects in America, it was declared by the Livery of London in common hall. 'That our excellent constitution appeared in no circumstances more grievously defaced, than in the unequal representation of the people in parliament, which continual experience had proved to be no less productive of calamities to this country, than predatory to the rights of Englishmen.'

"That about the same period similar declarations were made by numerous public meetings throughout the country as well as by the most disinterested and enlightened statesmen of the time, who predicted a continuance and an increase of national grievances and calamities, unless a speedy reformation were effected in the representation of the people in parliament.

"That since that period, the same hateful system has been pursued—the same pernicious influence exercised and widely extended—frequent and daring violations of the law and constitution committed—the best blood and treasure of the nation profusely wasted—the public burdens enormously increased—a depreciated paper currency established, which has

caused the current coin of the realm to disappear—an army of placemen, pensioners, contractors, jobbers, surveyors, inspectors, assessors, tax-gatherers, their agents and emissaries, created and enriched, whilst the great body of the people have been pining under grievous and unequal taxation. We have also seen great public delinquents and violators of the constitution escape with impunity, whilst those who have dared to expose public abuses, and to resist innovations of the constitution, have been pursued with unrelenting rigour.

"That such has been the progress of corruption in the representation of the people, that we have seen it openly avowed in the house of commons itself; and when Lord Castlereagh and the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, both ministers of the crown, were charged with being concerned in corrupt traffic for seats in that honourable house, they were defended and inquiry rejected, upon the alleged notoriety of such practices, which were there declared 'to be as notorious as the sun at noon day;' practices, as the speaker of the honourable house declared 'at the bare mention of which our ancestors would have startled with indignation!'

"That nothing can more strongly demonstrate the corruption and degeneracy of parliaments, than that during the whole course of our late wars, notwithstanding the waste of blood and treasure, the many unfortunate and destructive expeditions—the numerous failures and disasters we have experienced—no want of confidence has appeared—no symptom of distrust manifested—no effectual inquiry instituted—but that, on the contrary, a determination has appeared to stifle or evade every attempt to promote investigation, or to reform abuse—and we have seen the same unlimited confidence alike extended to all administrations.

"That by the predominating influence of a borough faction, every constitutional check and controul upon ministers appears to be completely lost; and we cannot but apply the expression of Lord Barhurst to Dr. Swift, 'That were his Majesty to appoint his body-coachman prime minister, the wheels of government would move just as easily as with the sagacious driver who now sits upon the box.'

"That nothing short of a full, fair, and free representation of the people in parliament, can afford a remedy for public

grievances, restore our constitutional rights and effectually secure his Majesty's crown and dominions.

"That we will use every constitutional means to obtain this essential end; and we do hereby pledge ourselves, and invite our brethren of the Livery, as well as all the electors of the United Kingdom, to vote for such candidates only as will engage to support every measure which has for its object a reform in the representation of the people in parliament."

PAISLEY MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and suburbs of Paisley, held pursuant to advertisement, March 30, to take into their consideration the propriety of addressing the Prince Regent, and petitioning the House of Commons, on the present calamitous state of the country, the following address and petition were agreed to:—

TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

The dutiful Address of the Inhabitants of the Town and Suburbs of Paisley.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"With the most sincere attachment to your person and interests, as will appear from the undisguised and upright sentiments impressed upon our hearts,

"It is with the most lively emotions of sympathy, we commiserate your Royal Highness on the late melancholy event, which induced the two houses of parliament to place in your hands the reins of government.—At the same time we observed, with marked indignation, the conduct of the servants of the king, your father, who annihilated (in your person for a time) some of the distinguished prerogatives of the royal power, derogatory to your character as a man, and highly injurious as a Prince—restrictions which we consider as altogether unnecessary, when we reflect on the much admired filial affection, and other amiable virtues, of your Royal Highness.

"Thoroughly convinced that your mind is actuated by every principle which is truly noble, generous, and good; and that your superior wisdom hath preserved you free from the fetters of any party; we presume to lay before your Royal Highness grievances which, we hope, from your known complaisance, will meet with that attention which the importance of the subject demands.

"The general shock which public credit has received throughout the nation;